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AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1837.

While on a visit of business to the eastward a few days since, we availed ourself of the polite invitation of our old friend, Mr. John Barney, to visit two of his farms, the first of which is situated in what is termed in Philadelphia, the *Neck*, the other lies on *Tinicum Island*. The first is an estate recently belonging to the late Mr. Stephen Girard, the which falling to his relatives as residuary legatees, was sold, and Mr. B. became the purchaser. Its location is a few miles below the country residence formerly occupied by Mr. Girard himself, in the midst of a cluster of the most fertile estates that the eyes of man ever alighted upon. Since Mr. Barney got his title, which was in September last, he has really affected wonders in the way of improvement. Old fences have disappeared and new ones succeeded them—a comfortable farm house, barn, stable, sheep shed and yard, with all their respective conveniences, have sprung up and contribute much to give effect and interest to the scene. At the time we were at this place the hands were engaged in hay harvest, and being pleased with the dense bodies of timothy, birds grass and white clover that fell before the implements of the mowers, we took occasion to inquire how the meadow had been set, and were surprised to learn that it had been seeded by simply foddering the cattle on the ground, changing their position from day to day until the whole meadow had been gone over. We say we were surprised, because, from the cleanliness of the hay from weeds, we were disposed to profit by his good example, in putting down a small meadow the coming summer, or autumn. Those who have not seen those fine lands of which we are now discoursing, when clad in grass ready for the scythe, and who may have been used to looking on meadows of ordinary fruitfulness, can form no idea of the luxuriant vegetation that here teems in every direction. Here we saw timothy, wheat

and oats, each overtopping the fences in height, and Rye still more vaulting in its altitude. In fact, the whole country round, as far as the eye can reach, is a perfect garden spot of the very richest alluvial mould, the depth of which the spade or plough of man never traced. Besides the other improvements, to which we have alluded, Mr. Barney has made several extensive ditches, by which he has not only drained his meadow, but reclaimed a number of acres of land of inexhaustible fertility, which are already putting on coats of white clover, herds grass, and other varieties of artificial grasses; and in another year we doubt not that these intruders of civilization—which are amongst the surest indications of perfect cultivation—will have entirely supplanted those of native growth.

Having mentioned the barn and its appurtenances, we cannot omit stating that we were gratified to find, that our old friend, with his accustomed sagacity, has substituted, in the main, the old fashioned racks by capacious troughs to feed his hay from, an arrangement so much more economical and convenient, that one wonders why any one should have the former contrivance about his premises. Of this we are certain, that no one who knows what he may be about, will hereafter think of fixing up racks in any new stable he may construct.

The sheep-yard of Mr. Barney consists, of a long shed on the north, to protect his flock from its piercing winds, opening to the south. In the yard immediately in front of the shed, he has small racks and troughs erected to feed out of—the whole is enclosed by a board fence about seven feet high; the yard itself comprises about the third of an acre, around which he contemplates planting fruit trees to afford shade to his sheep, and add comfort to the occupants of the farm. In to this yard Mr. Barney's sheep are nightly driven, and as the gate is carefully locked, find security from dogs.

HIS STOCK.

Besides several fine native and Simms' milch cows, he has on this estate, the following full-blooded Durhams.

Bull Defiance, 2 years old in August next. He is a beautifully formed animal, showing all the

fine points of his breed. He was sired by *Bertram II.* out of *Ruby II.* g. d. *Ruby I.* sent by Mr. Whittaker, of England, to Col. J. H. Powel: she was bought by Mr. Barney at the latter gentleman's last sale.

York Belle, a deep milking three year old, light roan, with red and white spots, or pied; she was raised by the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, of York, Pennsylvania, is by Emperor out of Martha, bred by Col. Powel, she by Wye Comet, g. d. imported Laura.

Heifer *Daphne*, 2 years old in August, fashionable roan, bred by Mr. Barnitz, sire Emperor, dam *Daphne*, g. d. *Coquette*, bred by Mr. Powel, g. g. d. *Fairy*, g. g. g. d. *Prize*, g. g. g. g. d. *Buckhorn*. This young creature is of huge size, and bids fair from appearances to be a deep milker, possessing in an eminent degree all those points by which connoisseurs draw their conclusions of this propensity.

A bull calf, roan, out of *Daphne*, sire a bull raised by Col. John H. Powel.

Heifer calf out of *York Belle*, also by one of Mr. Powel's bulls.

A three year old red cow of fine form and points, with her first calf, and already a most generous contributor to the pail.

SHEEP.

Mr. Barney had a few days before our arrival brought up a lot of his Leicestershire or Bakewell lambs, and a few two years olds, from his estate in Delaware, and we are candid in the confession, that we have never seen a more beautiful flock. The lambs, as well as the old Bucks, were as fine specimens of this popular breed as the best judges need desire to see. They were sired in part by that fine ram which he sold, last year to Col. White of Kentucky, for \$200, and by a buck he had subsequently imported, which latter being still in Delaware, we did not see, but were assured by Mr. Barney, that he was one of the best he had ever owned. To prevent the ill consequences of breeding in and in, it is Mr. B's practice to import from England biennially the best buck he can obtain, without regard to price; by which means, together with his skillful keep, and judicious selection of breeding ewes, he has been enabled to establish himself in the good opinion of the public. As he breeds for

sale, persons wishing to procure good animals, can be gratified through him.

After inspecting his improvements and stock on this estate, we proceeded to his lower farm on Tinicum Island, which is exclusively occupied for purposes of grazing. This farm consists of 150 acres of reclaimed alluvial soil of the very best kind, covered with clover, herds and green grasses. On about as many acres he had 96 head of cattle fattening for market; the rest of the farm is reserved for mowing. Notwithstanding Mr. Barney had a bullock on every acre of the grazed lands, the cattle are unable to keep down the luxuriant verdure with which his meadows are carpeted, and there are many parts of each field that will yield average crops of hay, it being his intention to mow them. The surest sign of plenty we could desire, we beheld,—ample stacks of old hay left from last winter and spring's feeding.

After dining, we took a ride over to the Schuylkill, and were highly pleased at the prospect of fruitful harvests that every where presented itself. Indeed, during our absence, we passed over an extent of country of several hundred miles, and in all directions saw the unerring indications of good crops, and had ample cause to offer up our thanks that our land had again been blessed by Providence.

We cannot omit to mention the *gates* we found at Mr. Barney's upper farm, one of which, is the entrance to each enclosure. Instead of the frames being of heavy timber as is the old custom of making them, they are formed by two pieces of half-inch plank, thus making an equally durable and much lighter gate than the one in use. We have often thought that the immense weight of the old fashioned gates contributed largely to their wear and tear, and are pleased to find our old friend has adopted his present improvement.

ORANGE FARM.

We paid a visit some few days since to this establishment, and were happy to find under its present manager, Mr. Keys, a Pennsylvanian, that it has resumed its wonted appearance. The grass, which was then being mowed, was heavy, and most of it remarkably clean, Mr. Keys having taken the laudable precaution to pull up those pests of meadows, the Carolina pink and St. John's-wort, and we doubt not, ere another season shall have elapsed, that he will have expelled them all from his fields. The operation of pulling up such numerous enemies, as are those weeds, is a tedious one, but in a meadow already set in grass, it is the only effectual one, and the man who has the

courage to undertake the task deserves the thanks of all friends of cleanly husbandry; for there is nothing surer, than that if they be left undisturbed in possession of a portion of the soil, they will, in two or three years at furthest, expel every spear of wholesome grass. The hay which Mr. Keys had already cured, looked well and exhaled a fragrance as aromatic as a rose.

The crop of rye, which had been cut, was in stacks in the field, and proved by their bulk, the immense length of the straw and heads, and weight of the grains, that a very heavy crop had been harvested. The corn field, consisting of about thirty acres, was as clean as a new penny, the plants thrifty, in fine growing health, with leaves as darkly green as the sea itself—in fine, we say it without disparagement to the crops of others, that it is the best *field* of corn we have seen during the season, though we have travelled some six hundred miles, and were not remiss in observation.

The truck patches of potatoes and pumpkins, as well as the buckwheat and oats, were each in fine order, promising to make fruitful returns for the labor and means respectively expended on them.

This fine estate, lies about three miles from our city, in an eastern direction, and is owned by Samuel W. Smith, Esq. who gives to its management personal supervision. It was formerly owned by his respected father, the hon. Robert Smith, under whose care it gained great celebrity as a dairy farm. Of late, its present owner has changed its character, so far as the nature of its business is concerned; but from the evidence of sagacious management we saw in every field, its fame for being well conducted has not been impaired.—With ample means and enthusiastic devotion to the pursuits of agriculture, Mr. Smith spares no pains in labor or manures to render Orange Farm a specimen of good culture. While he has been liberal in his application of animal manures, he has been equally so with *lime*, so that in his system of improvement he has looked both to the present and the future,—a plan too often overlooked by those who can only see their interest in what will conduce to momentary advantages—a policy most short-sighted and unwise, and which has tended more to impoverish the land of our country than any thing else. We are always pleased to see gentlemen of fortune, manifesting by their example their enlarged views of the solid advantages to be derived from laying the foundation of lasting improvements of the soil, and not stopping to take counsel from those, who in their adherence to old

customs, however bad, in agriculture, act upon the mistaken notion, for we will not call it principle, that the earth is an exhaustless body, from which you may *draw all and give nothing*. Like the human system, to be preserved in health and vigor, it must be nourished—it must be fed—nay, it must be supplied with a *matter* capable of converting whatever alimentary substance which may be thrown in to it, into one which the delicate vessels of growing plants can feed upon—that matter is *lime* in some of its forms, and it gives us much satisfaction to find that Mr. Smith has made so generous a use of it, and thereby established his reputation as an enlightened agriculturist.

THE TURNIP FLY.

While at Mr. Barney's upper farm, he showed us a patch of Ruta-baga, which he had rescued from the ravages of the fly by the use of fish oil. His mode of applying it was this:—the oil being placed in a vessel, he dipped a rag into it and sprinkled it over the plants. He had previously tried sifting lime over them without effect, as was evinced by the many rents in the first leaves; the aroma of the oil being repulsive to the delicate sense of smell of these little mischief doers, they instinctively leave the plants as the oil is cast upon them. Another good is effected by the use of it—it acts as a powerful manure, and pushes the plant rapidly into the rough leaf state, when it is beyond the reach of harm from this insect.

It is the opinion of Mr. Barney, that a gallon of oil, judiciously used, will go over an acre of turnips; but should it take four, the expense should be no object with any one desirous of securing a crop of turnips; for if it will drive off the fly, there can be no question that it will also expel *grass-hoppers*, which, of late years, have proved equally as destructive to the turnip plant as the fly itself.

We have seen it often stated that by boring a tree, inserting a portion of quicksilver or sulphur in the hole, and plugging it up again, that it would exempt it from the caterpillar and other insects. While in Philadelphia lately, we were shown an Elm tree, on which the experiment had been doubly tried,—that is, two holes had been bored in it. In the one, quicksilver had been placed, and in the other flour of sulphur, and when we saw the tree a week ago, not a single living leaf was on it—its insidious foe had been as rife with his mischief as ever.

SAW DUST FOR PACKING PLANTS.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:

I have noticed in the agricultural papers, some accounts of the loss of a large number of *Morus Multicaulis* imported from France during the past spring, occasioned by neglect or inefficiency in packing. I presume the material commonly used for preserving the vitality of plants is moss. The kind denominated *Sphagnum* is the best for that purpose, as it retains moisture for a length of time, and is not liable to fermentation.

The moss however, besides that it is not always readily accessible, is, I believe, inferior to saw-dust in both the qualities adverted to. When mixed with earth in equal proportions, and with a proper allowance of water, it will be many months before it can become dry, when securely closed in a box. By the way, boxes should be used in preference to mats—in all cases at least in which plants are impatient of removal; or when they are to be transmitted to a considerable distance.

Some years ago I received a box of plants from the south, which were put in the fall and sent to Charleston to await the sailing of a packet. It lay there for months, and did not reach me until quite late in the spring: but on opening it, I found the contents in a fine growing condition.

About the first of this year I put up two boxes in the same manner—one to be sent to Boston, the other to Columbus in Ohio. On the 23d of May, the former was opened, and the plants were in a state of perfect preservation; having lain undisturbed for nearly five months. In the other case, though the box was small, and almost as late in reaching its destination, yet the plants were in a condition equally good.

I have reason to believe that many of the losses sustained in the removal of trees and plants to a distance,—and they are not few—are to be ascribed to the imperfect manner in which the packages are made up. An accidental delay, or unexpected change of weather, may materially retard the operation of planting; and if such occurrences are not guarded against by the care of the nurseryman, disappointment must frequently be the lot of his customers.

A HORTICULTURIST.

SYMPATHY OF ANIMALS.

Animals which are unable to associate with their own species will sometimes form most strange attachments. I had last year a solitary pigeon, being unable to procure a mate, attached itself to an old barn-door fowl, whose side it seldom left at night, roosting by him in the hen house. The cock seemed sensible of the attachment of the pigeon and never molested it, or drove it from him. I had also a tame hedge-hog, which nestled before the fire on the stomach of a wild lazy terrier dog, who was much attached to it, and the best understanding existed between them. I have also seen a horse and pig associate together, for want of any other companions, and Mr. White in his *Natural History of Selborne*, mentions curious facts of a horse and a solitary hen spending much of their time together in an orchard, where they saw no creature but each other. The fowl would approach the quadruped with notes of complacency, rubbing herself gen-

ly against his legs, while the horse would look down with satisfaction, and move with the greatest caution and circumspection, lest he should trample on his diminutive companion.

At Aston Hall, in Warwickshire, I remember to have seen a cat and a large fierce bloodhound who were always together, the cat following the dog about the yard, and never seemed tired of his society. They fed together, and slept in the same kennel. A gentleman residing in Northumberland assured me that he had a tame fox, who was so much attached to his harriers, and they to him, that they lived together, and that the fox always went out hunting with the pack. This fox was never tied up, and was as tame, playful, and as harmless as any dog could be. He hunted with the pack for four years, and was at last killed by accident.

But a most singular instance of attachment between two animals, whose natures and habits were most opposite, was related to me by a person on whose veracity I can place the greatest reliance. Before he took up his abode at Hampton Court, he had resided for nine years in the American states, where he superintended the execution of some extensive works for the American government. One of these works consisted in the erection of a beacon in a swamp in one of the rivers, where he caught a young alligator. The animal he made so perfectly tame, that it followed him about the house like a dog, scrambling up the stairs after him, and showing much affection and docility. Its great favorite, however, was a cat, and the friendship was mutual. When the cat was reposing herself before the fire (this was at New-York) the alligator would lay himself down, place his head upon the cat, and in this attitude go to sleep. If the cat was absent, the alligator was restless; but he always appeared happy when the cat was near him. The only instance in which he showed any ferocity was in attacking a fox, which was tied up in the yard. Probably, however, the fox resented some playful advances which the other had made, and thus called forth the anger of the alligator. In attacking the fox, he did not make use of his mouth, but beat him with so much severity with his tail, that had not the chain which confined the fox broken, he would probably have killed him. The alligator was fed on raw flesh, and sometimes with milk, for which he showed a great fondness. In cold weather he was shut up in a box, with wool in it; but having been forgotten one frosty night, he was found dead in the morning. This is not I believe a solitary instance of amphibia becoming tame and showing a fondness for those who had been kind to them. Blumenbach mentions that crocodiles have been tamed; and instances have occurred under my own observation of toads knowing their benefactors, and coming to meet them with considerable alacrity.

Col. Montague, in the Supplement to his Ornithological Dictionary, relates the following singular instance of an attachment which took place between a China goose and a pointer who had killed the mate. The dog was most severely punished for the misdemeanor, and had the dead bird tied to his neck. The solitary goose became extremely distressed for the loss of her partner and only companion; and probably having been attracted to the dog's kennel by the sight of her

dead mate, she determined to persecute the dog by her constant attendance and continual vociferations; but after a little time a strict friendship took place between these incongruous animals.—They fed out of the same trough, lived under the same roof, and in the same straw bed kept each other warm; and when the dog was taken to the field the lamentations of the goose were incessant.

Some animals of the same species form also strong attachments for each other. This was shown in the case of two Hanoverian horses, who had long served together during the peninsula war, in the German brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed; and after the engagement the survivor was piqueted as usual, and his food brought him. He refused, however, to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look for his companion, sometimes neighing as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed upon him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them; and he shortly afterwards died, not having once tasted food from the time his former associate was killed. A gentleman who witnessed the circumstances assured me that nothing could be more affecting than the whole demeanour of this poor horse.—*Jesse's Gleanings.*

CURING CLOVER HAY.

Clover hay should never be scattered out of the swath, because in addition to the labor in scattering and again raking up, the hay is thereby greatly injured. Indeed, if the weather be favorable for curing, neither timothy nor any other kind of hay should be scattered, because the less any grass is exposed to the sun and air in the process of curing, the greater will be the value of the hay, and the less the labor required.

Let the clover lay in the swath untouched, until about two-thirds of the upper part be sufficiently cured, which in good weather, will, if the swath be tolerably heavy, be effected in eight or ten hours; if the swath be light, in a proportionably shorter time, when thus far cured, turn the swath bottom upwards with the fork, an operation speedily performed. Let it then lie exposed to the sun until the under side be cured, which will be, according to the thickness of the swath, in from four to six hours, then throw three swaths together in windrows, and commence hauling in, the waggon running between two windrows and loading from each. It can hardly be necessary to observe, that all these operations must be performed after the dew has dried off. It is to be recollected that clover will keep with less drying than almost any other grass. A common test is, to take up a bunch of hay and twist it; if no juice exudes, the hay may be hauled in with safety,—we have often hauled in clover cut in the morning, in the evening, and always the succeeding day, unless prevented by bad weather.—sprinkling every layer of hay with salt, at the rate of 12 or 15 lbs. to the ton, or interposing a layer of dry straw, from six to twelve inches thick, between every two layers of clover of the same thickness, we found a great preservative; and especially the latter mode will enable the farmer to put up hay in a far greener state, than

could otherwise be done with safety. Besides this advantage, the straw interposed between the layers of hay, by absorbing its juices, will be rendered much more valuable as provender, and if salt be sprinkled on the hay will be greedily consumed both by cattle and horses. From the great quantity of this grass produced on an acre, its highly nutritive quality, the ease with which it is cut and cured, farmers will find that clover hay is the cheapest food on which they can keep their stock in good order during the winter. If put up in good order during the fall, sheltered from bad weather, and salted, both horses and cattle will keep fat on it alone throughout the winter, without the aid of grain unless when worked.

The prevalent notion, of the difficulty of curing clover hay, is entirely erroneous. In a climate like ours, there will seldom be found any; in a wet and cool climate, like that of England, the difficulty may exist to some extent, as clover when put in cocks will not resist rain as well as timothy and some other grasses; but in the course of fifteen years' experience, we have seldom lost any or had it much injured by the weather, indeed we have found it comparatively easier to save clover hay than corn blades, and as 3 or 4 tons of the former, with the aid of plaster, can be made at less expense, than one ton of the latter, the farmer must be blind indeed to his own interest, who does not take care to provide himself with at least as much clover, as will furnish an abundant supply of provender for his stock.

Clover should be cut for hay when about one-half the heads have become of a brown color.—If cut earlier, it is believed the hay will not be so nutritious; if later, the stems will have become harder, and the grass be on the decline. For hogs, however, and young stock, it will be advisable to cut some so soon as it is in full bloom; when cut in this state and salted, hogs are very fond of it, and it is believed might be chiefly wintered on it, if otherwise carefully protected from inclement weather. At all events by the use of it as a food for hogs in part, a great saving of corn may be effected.

When the farmer can do it he will find a great advantage in providing himself with long, narrow and high sheds, open at least on the south side for the preservation of his clover hay, and when hauling it in, to begin at one end, and spread a layer of hay along the whole length of the shed, and then repeat the same process; by this means he will be able to put up his hay, in a much greener state than could safely be done, if put either in a stack or mow, and as yet there are but few persons in this country sufficiently expert in the art, as to ensure its preservation. In narrow sheds, one load is considerably dried before another is thrown on it, and when the sheds are filled, the narrowness of the bulk being so much greater, there is far less danger of injury to the hay by heating.—*Tennessee Farmer.*

ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF REARING, MANAGING, AND FEEDING DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Immediately after the birth of every animal, even of such as are domesticated, the rudiments of its education, as well as its bodily nourishment, are necessarily given by the mother. For this purpose the latter should, during her pregnancy,

have been daily protected against all extremes of temperature, well provided with shade and shelter, and abundantly supplied with food and water. When the period of gestation arrives, she should, in general, also be separated from the rest of the flock or herd, and by whatever means the case may demand, kept comfortable and tranquil.

After the birth, the first interference on the part of man should be that of supplying the mother with food of a light and delicate quality, compared to that which she had been in the habit of using, and also of administering the same description of food to the offspring, so far as it may by its nature be able to use it. The gentlest treatment should accompany these operations; and the opportunity taken of familiarizing both parent and offspring with man, by gently caressing them, or at least, by familiar treatment on the part of the attendant.

As the animals increase in size and strength, they should have abundance of air, exercise, and food, according to their nature; and whatever is attempted by man in the way of taming and teaching, should be conducted on mild and conciliating principles, rather than on those of harshness and compulsion. Caresses, or familiar treatment, should generally be accompanied by small supplies of food at least at first, as an inducement to render the animal submissive to them; afterwards habit will even in the inferior creation, render the familiarities of man agreeable to them for their own sake; but even then to keep up this feeling, small portions of select food should frequently be employed as a reward. By contrasting this method with that of taming or teaching animals by fear or compulsion, the advantages of the former mode will be evident.

Interest is the grand mover of animals, as well as man. In taming by fear, all the interest which the animal has, is the avoiding an evil; in taming by caresses and food, it is the attainment of enjoyment. The most extraordinary results are recorded as having been obtained by the mild mode with almost every species of animal on which it has been tried; to this may be advantageously joined, in the more powerful animals, hunger and fatigue. "The breeder Bakewell, Surgeon Hunt informs us, at an advanced period of life, not only conquered a vicious restive horse, but, without the assistance of either grooms or jockies, taught this horse to obey his verbal orders with as great attention as the most accomplished animal that was ever educated at Astley's school. Bakewell was accustomed to say, that his horse could do every thing but speak. The method which he took to conquer this vicious animal was never told, even to his own domestics. He ordered his own saddle and bridle to be put on the horse which at that time was thought to be ungovernable, when he was prepared for a journey of two or three hundred miles; and, that no one might be witness to the contest, he led the horse till he was beyond the reach of observation; how far he walked, or in what manner this great business was accomplished, was never known; but when he returned from his journey, the horse was as gentle as a lamb, and would obey his master's verbal orders on all occasions. When what are called irrational animals are taught such strict obedience to the command of a superior order, it is in general supposed to be the effect of fear; but

Bakewell never made use of whip or spur. When on horseback he had a strong walking stick in his hand, which he made the most use of when on foot; he always rode with a slack rein, which he frequently let lie upon the horse's neck, and so great was his objection to spurs, that he never wore them. It was his opinion that all such animals might be conquered by gentleness; and such was his knowledge of animal nature, that he seldom failed in his opinion, whether his attention was directed to the body or the mind."—*Agr. Mem. page 127.*

INDIAN CORN.

AN ESSAY ON INDIAN CORN

DELIVERED BY

PETER A. BROWNE, Esq. L. L. D.

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in Lafayette College, Pa. Professor of Geology in the Cabinet of Natural Science in Montgomery county; member of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania; and corresponding member of the Cabinet of Natural Science of Chester county, Pennsylvania, read before the latter Society, April 22, 1837.

(Concluded.)

VIII. Is the Indian corn capable of being improved by culture?

Thomas N. Baden, Esq. who resides near Nottingham, Prince George County, Maryland, has demonstrated that the Indian corn can be greatly improved, both in quality and quantity, by cultivation. I will first give you his own words.

NEAR NOTTINGHAM, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO. }
January 26, 1837. }

Sir—I received yours of the 14th, making enquiry respecting the "Maryland corn," which you understood I had raised. I have the pleasure to say, that I have brought this corn to its high state of perfection, by carefully selecting the best seed in the field for a long course of years, having special reference to those stalks which produced the most ears. When the corn was husked, I then made a re-selection, taking only that which appeared sound and fully ripe, having a regard to the deepest and best color, as well as to the size of the cob. In the spring, before shelling the corn, I examined it again, and selected that which was the best in all respects. In shelling the corn, I omitted to take the irregular kernels at both the large and small ends. I have carefully followed this mode of selecting seed corn for twenty-two or twenty-three years, and still continue to do so. When I first commenced, it was with a common kind of corn, for there was none other in this part of the country. If any other person undertook the same experiment, I did not hear of it; I do not believe others ever exercised the patience to bring the experiment to the present state of perfection. At first, I was troubled to find stalks with even two good ears on them, perhaps one good ear and one small one, or one good ear and a "nubbin." It was several years before I could discover much benefit resulting from my efforts; however, at length the quality and quantity began to improve, and the improvement was then very rapid. At present, I do not pretend to lay up any

seed without it comes from stalks which bear 4, 5, or 6 ears. I have seen stalks bearing eight ears. One of my neighbors informed me that he had a single stalk with ten perfect ears on it, and that he intended to send the same to the museum at Baltimore. In addition to the number of ears, and of course the great increase in quantity unshelled, it may be mentioned, that it yields much more than common corn when shelled.—Some gentlemen, in whom I have full confidence, informed me they shelled a barrel (ten bushels of ears) of my kind of corn, which measured a little more than six bushels. The common kind of corn will measure about five bushels only. I believe I raise double, or nearly so, to what I could with any other corn I have ever seen. I generally plant the corn about the first of May, and place the hills five feet apart each way, and have two stalks in a hill. I can supply you with all the seed you may need, and I suppose I have now in my corn house fifty, and perhaps more stalks, with the corn on them as it grew in the field, and none with less than four, and some six or seven ears on them. I will with pleasure send you some of these stalks, and also some seed corn, if I can get an opportunity.

Early last spring I let George Law, Esq., of Baltimore city, have some of this seed corn: he sent it to his friend in Illinois, with instructions how to manage it. A few weeks since, he informed me that the increase was one hundred and twenty bushels on an acre; that there was no corn in Illinois like it, and that it produced more fodder than any other kind. I have supplied many friends with seed corn, but some of them have planted it with other corn, and will, I fear, find it degenerate.

I have lately been enquired of if this corn is not later than other kinds? It is rather earlier; certainly not later. Corn planted in moist or wet soils, will not ripen so quick as that which is planted on a dry soil. In the former, there will be found more dampness in the cob, although the kernel may appear equally ripe in both. In the two last years, the wet seasons have injured much corn that was too early "lofted," or housed.

I believe I have answered most of your enquiries. I hope I have not exaggerated—I have no motive for doing so. I raise but little corn to sell, as tobacco is my principal crop. Should I fail to send you some seed this spring, I will next summer gather some stalks with the corn, fodder, and tassels, as they grow, and send to you, that you may judge yourself of the superiority of this over the common kind of corn.

Yours, &c.

THOMAS N. BADEN.

In order to form a proper estimate of the exceeding utility of adopting the plan of Mr. Baden, let us take a case—for instance, the fine county of Chester in Pennsylvania, to which we had reference before when speaking of the quantity of Indian corn raised in the United States. If instead of thirty bushels to an acre, (which was stated to be the average crop, Chester county could produce one hundred and twenty bushels to the acre, her annual produce in this article alone, would be fourfold; and instead of exporting three hundred and twenty thousand bushels, the farmers of Chester

county would send to market one million two hundred and twenty-eight thousand bushels annually!

And if Chester county, in point of soil and agriculturists, is a fair sample of our state, and in the other counties there could be a similar increase, there is scarcely a possibility of calculating the immense advantages that might thus be derived from the careful cultivation of this single plant!

But the calculation does not stop here: if Mr. Baden's principles be correct, they apply to all other grains as well as they do to Indian corn, which might by care and attention be made to double, treble, and quadruple their present crops! Is it not worth while to try the experiment upon other grains? And will not the intelligent farmers of our country follow up the experiment of Mr. Baden upon our favorite plant?*

IX. Its cultivation compared with other grains.

Mr. Taylor asserts that Indian Corn produces more food for man, beast, and the earth, than any other farinaceous plant.

That Indian Corn in a proper climate for it, produces more farinaceous matter to the acre than wheat, he proves as follows:

"The highest product of Indian Corn in the United States is one hundred bushels to the acre, whereas the highest product of wheat is sixty bushels per acre. Fifty bushels of corn to the acre is invariably produced by land well manured, and well cultivated; whereas half that crop of wheat is extremely rare, and in districts where the average crop of wheat is five bushels, that of Corn is fifteen bushels to the acre."

Mr. Taylor also contends that Indian Corn is the least impoverishing crop. The corn stalks infinitely exceeds wheat straw in bulk, weight, and capacity for making food for the earth, and English farmers consider wheat straw as their most abundant resource for manure. But to the

* The rows of grain found upon the cob in the spike or ear of corn, are always even. An anecdote is told of a negro slave belonging to Virginia, who, being at work shelling corn, enquired of his master, if there were no ears of corn that had odd rows. His master gave for answer, that if he would bring him an ear of corn with an odd row, he would give him his freedom. The negro made no remark; but a year or two afterwards, he reminded his master of his promise, and produced an ear that had nine rows. The Virginia gentleman regarded the ear with astonishment—counted it several times before he could believe the testimony of his own eyes; at length he demanded of the negro how it had come to pass. If I tell massen, said the fellow, he will not give me my freedom. Upon being assured that he should have his freedom at all events, he confessed that he had, in the earliest state of its growth, unclosed the husk; and cut out a row, after which he closed it up again, and it presented, when ripe, the unnatural appearance of a spike of corn with an odd row. He had, it appeared by his own confession, been trying this experiment upon many plants before he could succeed. His master gave him his freedom, but kept the odd ear of corn a great many years to shew to his acquaintances, to whom he was fond of relating the anecdote.

stalks of Corn must be added the blades, tops, sheaves, and cobs, each of which will nearly balance the litter bestowed on the land by wheat.—He further contends that the quality of the substance thus returned to the earth by Indian Corn is of a better quality than that of wheat, and that it incurs less risk of loss by evaporation. Wheat straw he says he has known to lose two-thirds of its first weight. The sheaves and cobs of Corn lose nothing by evaporation. The rind preserves the stalk and the top from the operation of the atmosphere, which upon the blades has only the effect it has upon grass, turning them into hay.

X. The different uses to which the Indian corn can be applied, also recommend its cultivation to the agriculturist.

1. The stalk contains a large portion of saccharine matter. Attempts have been made in France to extract this matter for the purpose of making sugar; but the modes hitherto used have not been crowned with success, owing to the expensiveness of the process.

According to Humloldt this manufacture is carried on with complete success in Mexico.

The stalk, top, and leaves are used for fodder for cattle, when dried, and sometimes the whole plant is used for the same purpose in a green state. When this is intended, it is sowed broadcast and cut before it goes to seed.*

* A story is told in Virginia, but I will not vouch for its accuracy. It is a common practice on the plantations to give the slave a little spot of ground, which he is allowed to cultivate for his own profit. On one of these patches an old negro had planted Indian corn, for what is called "roasting ears;" and as he tended it with great care, it was in the most flourishing condition, and promised an abundant harvest. It was the pride of his heart—the object of his thoughts by day, and his dreams by night. He had already in his own mind calculated the profits it would yield, and had determined upon some of the fine things he would purchase with the proceeds. It so happened, however, that just about the time that the female flowers were ready to receive the fructifying properties of the male ones, the owner of the little corn field had an unfortunate quarrel with an old crone whose lodge was in the neighborhood of his favorite little spot. His antagonist was noted for having the free use of her tongue, and on this occasion was more eloquent than she was wont. After venting upon the man all the maledictions she could recollect or invent, proceeded to curse his favorite patch of corn, and in the most solemn manner declared, that it should not yield him a single ripe ear. Strange to tell, when the time of harvest arrived, the poor slave found that the malicious prophecy was true to the letter,—he had not a single perfect spike to serve him for seed the following year. Among the negroes this circumstance gained the old wench the fame of being a dealer with the devil; and ever afterwards the negroes in all the country round worshipped her through fear, as the Indians do evil spirits. But so much was she shunned, that the grass grew rankly before the door of her hut; and when "Aunt Molly" died at the age of ninety-six, the whole black population of the country

The *ashes* of the stalk contains a large proportion of alkali.

2. Of the *Asks* a very beautiful paper is made in Italy.

3. The *cob* may be ground, and with or without the grain, used to fatten cattle. An oil is also extracted from the *cob*.

4. The *grain* is used as food for man and cattle.

It also yields oil:—"The oil of Indian corn is used in Cincinnati as a substitute for sperm or whale oil. It is said to produce an equal quantity of light, to be quite as transparent, and free from disagreeable odour, in addition to which, it is not subject to freezing, having resisted the greatest cold during the present season—say 6° below zero. The yield of oil is said to be half a gallon to the bushel, without destroying the qualities of the grain for distillation."—Penn. *Ing.*

5. It also yields *spirit*. My Kentucky correspondent informs me that he has known four gallons of high proof spirit to be distilled from a single bushel of Corn, of the yellow variety, spangled with red; the seed of which came from Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

The late Peter Miner, of Albemarle county, Virginia, made some experiments, of which the following have been communicated: He had ten bushels of meal of the corn and *cob* ground together, weighing 367 pounds, and ten bushels of pure corn meal, subjected to the process of distillation; and the result was, eighteen gallons of spirit from the latter, and thirteen from the former.—Now if the corn cobs had been destitute of all value, the product of the former, estimating the quantity of pure corn meal at five bushels, (which is the general rule, to allow one half in the bulk to the cobs,) ought to have been nine gallons only; but thirteen having been obtained, four of them must have been extracted from the cobs.

considered themselves as relieved from a heavy burthen.

How she effected her purpose she would never disclose; but the owner of the plantation, and indeed all well informed white persons, suspected her of having secretly stripped the plants of all the male flowers before the female ones were impregnated.

The point of this story will readily be perceived by the intelligent agriculturist, viz: that if they wish to cultivate Indian corn for fodder alone, or for making sugar, they can deprive it of the power of going to ear, and make it throw all the juices into the stalks and leaves.

POUDRETTE, French mode of preparation; its value in France, &c. &c.

We are enabled by the politeness of an intelligent French gentleman, to give useful information in relation to the mode of preparation, in Paris, of this valuable manure.

The material, the contents of privies, is taken beyond the limits of the city, into a large enclosure, with reservoirs into which the solid part is put, to the depth of 18 to 12 inches, when from one tenth to one eighth in quantity of dry earth is mixed with it—and then the mass is left to the influence of solar evaporation. The length of time required to carry it through the process of

preparation, varies from one to two, and sometimes even to three years—which renders it both tedious and expensive; yet so highly is the article valued, by the agricultural community, that the privilege of the monopoly, is sold by the city, to the highest bidder, for periods of nine years each; and companies are formed, consisting of intelligent and wealthy men, which compete for the privilege of monopoly. The present company pays to the city of Paris one hundred and thirty thousand dollars for the exclusive privilege of removing and using the contents of the privies—the company, of course, have the right to charge the proprietors a certain price for the removal.

The estimated value of the article may be readily understood by the prices paid in Paris, and the distance to which it is carried. The price varies from 6 to 8 francs the hectolitre, which is equal to about 8½ cubic feet, or two and eight-tenths Winchester bushels; which will give about an average of 47 to 50 cents per bushel—and then it is transported from 60 to 100 miles from Paris, and even exported to the West India Islands.

Chaptal entertained a high opinion of this manure, and speaks of it as follows: "This pulverulent product is sought for by our Agriculturists, who acknowledge its good effects; let us hope, that becoming more enlightened, they will employ the fecal matter itself, as being more rich in nutritive principles, and abounding equally with salts; they can easily govern and moderate the too powerful action of this, by fermentation, or what is better, by mixing with it plaster, earth, and other absorbents, to correct the odor." The suggestions of Chaptal induced a distinguished chemist of Paris, in connexion with a friend of his, to undertake a series of experiments, to ascertain whether *Poudrette* could not be made of equal quality, without the necessary delay of solar evaporation, as in France; or by artificial heat, as in London,—which experiments were, we are satisfied, altogether successful; and the coadjutor and friend of that chemist is now in this city, and will undertake the superintendence and management of the scientific and mechanical department of a company in this city, for its manufacture, as soon as five thousand dollars more are subscribed, to provide the necessary outfit and buildings.

The general business of the company, will be under the superintendence and management of an active business man, who will give information and receive subscriptions at this office.

It has been ascertained that from 1500 to 2000 bushels may be made per day, in this city, from the materials which are now thrown away—and that it would be worth from 25 to 12½ cents per bushel. Taking the lowest quantity and price, it would be worth over \$180 per day, for at least 250 days in the year, the average working time.

Of the improved process of preparation, we will say that it is simple when understood: it is completed in from 12 to 48 hours, by the addition of a preparation, or compound of vegetable substances, which disinfects it of, or allays the odor, without deteriorating the quality of the manure; aided by machinery which prepares it for use, by dividing it into particles while drying, from the size of a mustard seed to that of a hen's egg—or

it may be reduced to a powder and put into barrels, or made into cakes of any size and dried for transportation, and then ground for use.

The entire cost of outfit, including teams, apparatus, machinery, and buildings, for preparing fifteen hundred bushels per day, will be less than \$15,000: and \$6000 will commence it on the scale of 500 bushels per day. The capital to be entitled to one third of the profits, which will be over four per cent a month—and subscribers to the amount of \$500 to have the privilege of using the manure at half the market price.

N. Y. Farm.

THE MASON BEE.

One good lady took up her position within a foot of the sofa on which I was accustomed to lounge during the extreme heat of the day. I therefore could watch all her motions without any trouble. I copy here the memorandum made at the time:—"House completely built in three hours; diameter of the foundation circle, 6-8ths of an inch; height when completed 4-8ths. I could not decide whether more than one bee was occupied in the construction, because they are so much alike; but there never have appeared two at the same time." When the building was finished, it was left for the remainder of the day to consolidate, and it soon became quite hard and dry.

Next morning, as soon as the sun was up, I found the laborer of the preceding day arrive, and in her arms a long slender caterpillar. She approached the open door or chimney, but did not rest on it, for while hovering on the wing she contrived to push the head of the caterpillar into the hole, and then gradually, and by piecemeal to force in the whole body. As soon as this was fairly out of sight she took her departure, and in five minutes returned with another victim. I counted seven of these caterpillars pushed into the same building. The eighth time she returned without a caterpillar, but a load of clay, with which, in an instant she closed up the open door, and began to lay a new foundation. This she finished before noon, and left it to dry for the rest part of the day. Next morning I saw her bringing caterpillars, but did not remain to count them. I allowed the process to go on for four days, when, with a sharp table knife, I removed the first nest from the wainscot, and found the ova hatched, and the caterpillars, in whose bodies they had been deposited, nearly all destroyed by the young grubs. In the second the ova had not burst, and in the third the cell was quite crammed with the still fresh bodies of green caterpillars. I found in the huts that had not been disturbed, the wall broken on one side or other, and that when taken down they were quite empty. Here then, we find the insect first preparing a prison for the caterpillars in whose bodies she deposited her ova for the purpose of being hatched, and which bodies also supply the young with food until able to destroy the wall of the building, and find nourishment elsewhere.—Sir A. Halliday's West Indies.

PROFITS OF COW KEEPING.

No branch of husbandry is more profitable than the keeping of cows, if properly managed. We have but few farmers in the state of Maine who make great profits by the dairy. Many farmers

among us are solicitous to improve their breeds of cows, and some raise considerable quantities of good roots, with which to feed them during the winter. This is all very good, so far; but what is the treatment of cows during the summer season, the time when all, or nearly all, the profits are obtained? Cows kept in dry, short pastures, in summer, will not be profitable to their owner, however much ruta бага, mangel wurzel, or carrots, have been fed out to them during the winter. I believe it to be a fact, that cows generally, (some few exceptions) are shamefully stinted in their food during the summer, in our state, notwithstanding our grazing lands are excellent.

I believe that the most profitable mode of keeping cows through the summer is by soiling, or feeding them with grass in the barn or yard. This may frighten some farmers, and excite the ridicule of others; but I think it will be granted that he is the best farmer who realizes the greatest number of dollars and cents from a given quantity of land, with the least amount of labor. Many farmers pride themselves on raising great crops; and 100 bushels Indian corn have been raised on a single acre. This is a great profit, but I believe that 3000 bushels of ruta бага may be as cheaply raised, take one year with another, as 100 bushels of corn. Three thousand bushels of ruta бага will give about a bushel and a half a day, each to six cows throughout the whole year. It is easy enough to see that cows fed in this way will be in excellent condition, and yield immense quantities of butter and cheese.

The method of soiling as described by Dr. Dean, was to feed cows with new mown grass: an acre of rich ground, he says, will summer a number of cows. A little hay or grass will indeed be necessary at all times of the year, but I believe roots should be raised in great abundance, and be made the chief article for feeding milch cows throughout the year as far as practicable.—Cows do not generally yield great quantities of milk till June; but by supplying them liberally with roots they may be made to yield as much milk in March, April and May, as any part of the year, as farmers, whose cows calve early, and who have an abundance of roots, may make prodigious quantities of butter and cheese early in the spring.

Farmers in Europe and in this country have practised soiling their cattle during summer, and those who have had experience in this mode of summering, have declared it to be a much cheaper and more profitable mode than grazing.

Maine Farmer.

WASH YOUR WOOL CLEAN.

We have deemed it a duty to give a hint upon this subject, regularly as the time comes round for clipping the fleece. And we do it at this time because we think that many of our farmers are still in the habit of not properly cleansing the fleece as it should be, either through indifference or from an inclination to have it weigh as much as possible. Now we are anxious that you should have heavy fleeces and get a heavy price for them, but we are as anxious that the fleeces should be nothing but wool, and that of a good quality. It may be laid down as a general rule, that he who neglects to cleanse his wool thoroughly, loses more in price than would pay him for the little

extra trouble of doing it as it should be, besides suffering in reputation. The purchaser, always ready to seize upon any thing which will excuse him from giving more than he can possibly help, looks carefully to the appearance, and if it be dirty, will always diminish his price sufficient at least to keep himself on the safe side; and this diminution is always more than would pay for all the expense of having this work done properly.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to refer the reader to the plan of washing sheep recommended last year, viz: where there are not suitable natural conveniences to make a large vat,—we do not see why a large half hoghead would not answer, place it in the fall of some brook, and let the stream run into it, an orifice at the bottom allows the water to escape, though not so fast as it goes in, and the operator stands on the outside and performs the labor.

It is probable that, owing to the pressure of the times, the price of wool may vary from that of former years, but we would advise wool growers not to be frightened and murder all their sheep because the commercial horizon is a little cloudy. There will probably be but little imported, which will keep up the demand of American wool at some price or other, and we doubt not that the troubles of trade will become settled by another year.—*Maine Farmer.*

WASHING SHEEP—Bartholomew Nelson, esq. late of Augusta, now of Hallowell, remarkable for his plain, practical, common sense, observed in conversation, that he thought he had made quite an improvement in his mode of washing sheep.

Having a stream in his pasture, where he could raise a small head of water, he made a plank box, 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 3½ feet high, just below his dam, from which he conducted a stream of water into his box, sufficient to keep it full and running over at the lower end, besides a constant discharge from the bottom of the box through a 2-inch auger hole, to let off the sediment; this box or vat, he considered of fair size for four men to work at, standing on the outside, dry, while they washed their sheep, and then returned them to the flock in the yard, made of suitable size for the number of sheep to be washed. He thought this cheap establishment increased the comfort of his laborers, compared to wading into the water, and also that they could wash faster and cleaner, without bending so much, or exposing their clothes to be rent.

A number of neighbors might join in preparing such a convenient concern, where they could find suitable water; or one could build, and then rent the accommodation if he chose. Considering this information too good to be lost, and it being a good season to provide the little lumber necessary, I thought I would relate it as recollected.

I think he stated that three or four men completed the whole concern in half a day.—*Bangor Farmer.*

WORMS ON FRUIT TREES.—We find the following statement in the *Lansburg Gazette*:

Mr. Stephen Beach, who resides in Ferrisburg, Addison county, Vt., tried the following experiment with complete success: he took a slip of birch bark about the width of three fingers, this he put around the trunk of the tree, two or three feet

from the ground, and fastened the ends together, by means of a small nail driven into the tree; this bark he besmeared with the skimmings of a pot where salt pork, &c. had been boiled; the worms, as it is well known spin down from the trees every night, and when they attempt to ascend the tree, they are arrested by the bark, or rather by the grease on it—they approach this and can pass no further; they gather in large quantities below this strip of bark, and remain for a season and then disperse; some who attempt to cross the bark, would be found stretched out at full length and dead. It seems probable the grease and salt together destroys them. By this simple contrivance this gentleman succeeded to rid his orchard of every worm in a very short time. He informed me that one of his neighbors applied grease, or rather oil, on the tree itself; this he said prevented the worms from ascending, but it well nigh destroyed the trees. It is believed that when birch bark cannot be obtained, that pasteboard would answer the same purpose.

WASHING SILKS.

A late number of an English periodical, contains an useful article on washing silks, from which we copy the following extract:

“Lay the piece of silk upon a clean board; soap a piece of flannel wet, and with this rub the silk carefully and evenly one way; after having thus cleansed one side of the silk, take a wet sponge and wash off the soap; proceed in the same manner to clean the other side, and then wipe the water off of each with a clean dry cloth; after which hang the silk in the air to dry; do not wring it, but hang it as single as possible upon a linen horse, and let it dry; iron it with a cool box. In this manner we last summer washed a slate-colored dress, which was so dirty with the constant wear of a winter, that we did not like to use it even for linings, without endeavoring to remove some of the spots, and we were quite hopeless of its being fit for any thing except linings, even when washed, but its brightness was completely restored, and its texture was softer than when new.”

We would again call the attention of farmers to the propriety of putting in their turnips early, as in so doing they will be sure to secure two advantages—increase in quantity, and the opportunity of resowing should the insect destroy their first sowing.

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Account of a visit to Mr. Barney's farm, &c.—do. to Orange Farm—method of preventing the ravages of the turnip fly—inefficiency of quicksilver and sulphur as a preventive to insects—saw dust for packing plants—sympathy of animals—conclusion of Mr. Brown's essay on Indian corn—method of preparing poudrette in France—account of the Mason bee—propriety and manner of washing wool—do.—mode of preventing the ravages of worms on fruit trees—mode of washing silks—caution to turp growers—advertisements—prices current.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every 5 days.

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel	1 25	1 50
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	7 50	9 00
CORN, yellow.....	bushel	93	95
White,.....	"	91	103
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound		
North Carolina,.....	"		
Upland,.....	"	10	12 1/2
Louisiana 30a31-Alabama	"		
FEATHERS,.....	pound	50	52
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel	1 37	1 50
FLOUR MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel		
Do. do. baker's.....	"		
Superior, st. in good de'd	"	8 75	9 00
" wagon price,.....	"		
City Mills, super.....	"	8 25	8 75
extra.....	"	8 50	9 00
Susquehanna,.....	"	9 00	
Rye,.....	"	6 00	
Kiln-dried Meal, in bbls.	hhd.		
do. in bbls.	bbl.		
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel	7 50	
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	
Orchard,.....	"		3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"		2 75
Herds, or red top,.....	"		1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton	12 00	18 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,.....	pound	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
Hoes, on the hoof,.....	100lb.		6 50
Slaughtered,.....	"		
Hens—first sort,.....	pound	9	
second,.....	"	7	
refuse,.....	"	5	
LIME,.....	bushel	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	45	
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel		
Black eye,.....	"	87	1 00
Lady,.....	"	1 00	
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton	4 00	
Ground,.....	barrel	1 62	
PRIMA CRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel		
RYE,.....	pound	3	4
Susquehanna,.....	bushel	95	1 00
Tobacco, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	2 50	3 00
" brown and red,.....	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" wrapery, suitable	"		
for segars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality, ..	"		
" ground leaf,.....	"		
Virginia,.....	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel	1 50	1 80
Red, best.....	"	1 60	1 70
Maryland inferior	"	1 00	1 25
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon		35
" in hhd.	"		34
" wagon price,.....	"		30
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 25	
To Wheeling,.....	"	1 50	
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,...	pound	60 to 60	30 32
Full Merino,.....	"	45 50	26 30
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	40 45	24 26
One half do.....	"	36 40	22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	33 36	20 22
Fulled,.....	"	36 38	24 26

A JENNET FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a JENNET of good size and unexceptionable pedigree. She is 13 years old, and warranted sound. As her owner is desirous of selling her a bargain will be given in her. Applications made in writing must be post paid, to EDW. F. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound		13 1/2
Shoulders,..... do.....	"		11
Middlings,..... do.....	"	do	do
Assorted, country,.....	"	24	9
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	
Roll,.....	"	16	20
CIDER,.....	barrel		
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each	5 00	7 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,.....	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs	2 06	2 12 1/2
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 75	1 87 1/2
EGGS,.....	dozen	18	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel	7 50	
No. 2,.....	"	7 00	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	2 87	
Mackerel, No. 1, ———— No. 2	"	8 00	9 00
No. 3,.....	"		4 50
Cod, salted,.....	cwt	3 00	3 25
LARD,.....	bound	8 1/2	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	U. S. Bank,.....	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do	Farmers Bank of Virgin. 2
Other Branches,.....	do	Bank of Virginia,..... do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg do
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par	Petersburg,..... do
Hagerstown,.....	1/2	Norfolk,..... do
Frederick,.....	do	Winchester,..... do
Westminster,.....	do	Lynchburg,..... 2 1/2
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	Danville,..... do
Do. payable at Easton,....	1	Bank of the Valley,.... 2
Salisbury,..... 2 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,.... 2 1/2
Cumberland,..... 3		Do. Charlestown, 2
Millington,..... do		Do. Leesburg,..... 2
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,.... 4
Washington,.....		Ohio Banks, generally 6 1/2
Georgetown, } Banks, 1/2 p.c.		New Jersey Banks gen. 5
Alexandria, }		New York City,..... 1
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York State,.... 3 1/2
Philadelphia,..... 1/2		Massachusetts,..... 3 1/2
Chambersburg,..... 1		Connecticut,..... 3 1/2
Gettysburg,..... do		New Hampshire,.... 3 1/2
Pittsburg,..... 3 1/2		Maine,..... 3 1/2
York,..... 1		Rhode Island,.... 3 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 4		North Carolina,.... 6
Delaware [under \$5].... 6		South Carolina,.... 8 1/2
Do. [over 5]..... 2		Georgia,..... do
Michigan Banks,..... 10		New Orleans,..... 15
Canadian do..... 10		

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

HAVING procured the best machinist in Maryland, we are now ready to fill all orders entrusted to our care, for the following implements:—WHEAT FANS, STRAW CUTTERS and CORN SHELLERS, &c. all of which articles are made in superior style—They also manufacture GRAIN CRADLES warranted superior to any ever manufactured in Baltimore for cost of cutting, and saving of grain, being peculiarly adapted to the economy of force and labor.—PLOUGHS of all descriptions neatly got up. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves; the subscribers being confident that all persons competent to discriminate between the relative value of implements of husbandry, will give the preference to theirs. JOHN T. DURDING & CO. Fronting Grant and Ellicott sts. jo 27 4t

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received his general supply of fresh Garden Seeds from the Messrs. Landreth's of Philadelphia—those for retailing bearing their label and warranted. The Messrs. Landreth's grow the most of the seeds they vend, and theirs is the oldest and probably the most extensive establishment in this country, and their seeds have no rival as to quality. Orders from country dealers will be supplied at short notice. Catalogues furnished gratis. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

Feb. 14

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

PRATT STREET,

Between Charles & Hanover sts. Baltimore, Md.

During the last four years the Proprietor has erected two extensive Establishments for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements generally, including an extensive Iron Foundry, Trip Hammer, &c. With these facilities and the most experienced workmen, (many of whom have been several years in his employ,) and the best materials, he flatters himself that he will continue to give general satisfaction to his customers, his object is to confine himself to useful implements, and to have them made in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms.

The following are some of the leading articles now on hand, viz. his own Patented Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes and prices—these machines have never been equalled by a similar machine in any part of the world.

Corn and Tobacco Cultivators
Superior Grain Cradles
Weldron Grain and Grass Scythes
Farwell's Patent Double Back Grass Scythes and Snathes
Hay Forks and Rakes
Manure Forks, Shovels, &c.
English Corn Hoes
Superior American made Cast-iron Hoes, with handles
Wheat FANS, of various sizes
Mattocks, Picks and Grubbing Hoes
Corn Shellers
Threshing Machines, with or without horse power
F. H. Smith's Patent Limb Spreaders
A great variety of Ploughs of all sizes, with wrought and cast iron Shares
Swingle Trees and Hammers
Also, a great variety of Plough Castings, constantly on hand for sale by the piece or ton. All kinds of Machine Castings made to order; repairs on Ploughs and Machinery done at short notice
Liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.

All kinds of Grass SEEDS and Seed Grain bought and sold by him, and particular attention paid to their quality.

Likewise constantly on hand a general assortment of Mr. D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS, raised by himself, and warranted genuine. All communications by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention. J. S. EASTMAN. jy 4

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Grain and Grass SCYTHES of most approved stamp—complete; GRAIN CRADLES, 4 to 8 fingers, with warrant, ed scythes attached; Dutch and American SICKLES; SCYTHES STONES and STRICKLES, for whetting Scythes, BRAMBLE SCYTHES and HOOKS, for cutting briars and bushes; Mowers' and Cradlers' HAMMERS, Hay and Grain RAKES, Steel spring HAY FORKS. And constantly kept for sale, PLOUGHS of various patterns, Cultivators for corn and tobacco, Wheat Fans, common and patent CORN SHELLERS, Cylindrical and common STRAW CUTTERS, Drills Machines for planting corn, beans, turnip seeds, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Garden and Field Tools, embracing most sorts used in garden nurseries, &c.

For sale by ROBERT SINCLAIR, J. & CO. June 6 4t

A JACK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell a JACK, at a price which any gentleman disposed to purchase would consider moderate. He is 44 inches high, and has proved himself a sure fuel getter; his offspring being remarkable for their fine appearance, robust constitution, and size. He was imported by Commodore Elliot, from Brazil, and is now about 14 years of age.

All applications for him must be post paid, addressed to EDWARD P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md. Ap. 18. 4t.

LIVE-SPREADER.

J. S. EASTMAN, PRATT STREET, Has now finished several of the above machines. The price is fixed as follows:

For the machine complete, \$100
Do exclusive of the wheels, shafts and axle, 60
For applying the machinery to a common cart 45
For the machinery alone 45
Including the patent fee in each case \$25